ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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THE

ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter XXIII.]

AN ACT making a Grant of Lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River near the mouth of the Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty second parallel across the said State to the Missouri River, from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections, above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold [to] which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided, further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold, and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved May 15, 1856.

[Chapter XXIX.]

AN ACT to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate:

For the chief clerk and clerk of the Committee on Finance, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-four cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate:

For binding, eleven thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:

For the completion of the binding of documents ordered to be printed for the use of the House, eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty six cents.

For the completion of the engraving ordered at the second session of the thirty third Congress, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the thirty fourth Congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery for members, four thousand dollars.

For the pay of clerks upon the land maps for the use of the Committee of Public Lands, six thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents.

For the pay of nine clerks to committees of the House under resolutions of the present session, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk to purchase the Statutes at Large for the use of members of the House of Representatives, per resolution of February twenty first eighteen hundred and fifty six, five thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars.

To pay John C. Rives a balance due for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty third Congress, one thousand one hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay John C. Rives for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the first session of the thirty fourth Congress, prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred copies of the continuation of the Annals of Congress for the library of the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the continuation of the Annals of Congress, for the members of the thirty second Congress, three thousand dollars.

Public Printing.—To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and paper ordered at the first session of the thirty third Congress fifty seven thousand one hundred and seventy three dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the thirty third Congress, which deficiencies were transferred to the account of the first session of the thirty fourth Congress, in virtue of the joint resolution approved February twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty six two hundred and forty four thousand one hundred and eighty eight dollars and ninety five cents.

To provide for the engraving of the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of explorations and surveys to determine a Pacific railroad route, forty nine thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said maps and drawings shall be engraved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty lands, three thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars and seventy six cents.

Contingent Expenses of Post Office Department.—For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For wages of workmen, seven thousand dollars.

For salary of the surveyor general of Utah, eight hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate judges, one thousand four hundred and forty four dollars and eighty one cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, fourteen hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of the district attorneys, four thousand six hundred and ninety six dollars and eighty six cents.

For compensation of the marshals, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety nine cents.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, three thousand nine hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty three cents.

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department, one million one hundred and eighty eight thousand one hundred and eighty one dollars.

For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages, for the consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in Turkey, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirout, five hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by consuls of the United States in procuring information required by the circulars of eighth October, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, on queries propounded by the State and Treasury Departments, and for information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation for clerical services performed in the office of the United States legation at London, from December, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to August, eighteen hundred and fifty three, inclusive, one thousand dollars.

To compensate the clerk of the United States district court for the State of Connecticut for making certified copies of all copyrights recorded in his office between January, eighteen hundred and forty six, and February, eighteen hundred and fifty two, ninety dollars and twenty five cents.

Contingent Expenses of the Department of State.—For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the court rooms and conference room, and offices for the solicitor and clerk of the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

For filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom House Building Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, and for fuel and quarters, the payment of which is no longer made by the quarter master's department, two thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars and twelve cents.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quarter master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artilery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quarter master's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter master's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteed hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quarter-master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter-master's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter master's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artilery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, as saddles, bridles, saddle blankets, nose bags, iron combs, currycombs, and spurs and straps; of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages, for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalities, and forfeitures incuring in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly for the Territory of Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, and to enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national green houses, known as the Botanic Garden, and for walling the creek which passes through the same, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For construction of a sewer in Judiciary Square, six thousand dollars.

For placing the sewer openings along Pennsylvania Avenue under the footway, and trapping the same, eight thousand dollars.

For repairing old portion of the Patent Office Building, constructing water closets therein, and casual repairs of the east wing of said building, four thousand dollars.

For an additional furnace erected for the library of Congress, five hundred dollars.

For finishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent Office Building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pavements, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution of Congress "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof" approved the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and the provision in the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said resolution to apply to the librarian and assistants and messenger in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow them twenty per centum upon the compensation provided by the seventh section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and the said joint resolution shall not be construed to apply to the public printer for either branch of Congress and that so much of the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, as requires all blank books, binding, and ruling for the several executive departments shall be furnished under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provision in the act of July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota," which declares that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the treasury to be the full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

[Chapter XXX.]

AN ACT to provide for at least two Election Precincts in each Ward in the City of Washington, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the city corporation to provide at least two election precincts in each ward, to appoint commissioners to superintend elections in the same, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section.

Sec. 2. And whereas, native born citizens, resident of the city of Washington, who arrive at the age of twenty one years between the thirtieth day of December next preceeding the election and the day of the election are not allowed to vote at such election—

Be it further enacted, That no person, being naturalized between said day of December and the day of the succeeding election, shall be entitled to vote at such succeeding election.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at all elections to be held in the city of Washington for municipal officers, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M.; and that all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 16, 1856.

[Chapter XXXI.]

AN ACT granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the States of Forida and Alabama, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Florida, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's River, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola; and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purpose aforesaid:—Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, selected for on account of each of said roads and branch: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, and branch, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads and branch shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branch, and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads and branch, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any or either of said roads or branch, is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads or branch having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads or branch, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads and branch are completed; and if any or other of said roads or branch is not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a similar grant of alternate sections of public land is hereby made to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Montgomery, in said State, to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Pensacola, and to connect with the road from Pensacola to said line, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are hereinbefore prescribed for the grant to Florida.

Approved, May 17, 1856.

[Chapter XXXVI.]

AN ACT to transfer certain Rights and Duties conferred upon the Trustees of the Town of Vincenes, Indiana, to the Common Council of the City of Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the rights and duties conferred upon the trustees of the town of Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, under the act entitled "An act to adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town," approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and vested in the common council of the city of Vincennes, in said State.

Approved, June 2, 1856.

[Chapter XLI.]

AN ACT granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the State of Alabama to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads; from the Tennessee River, at or near Gunter's landing, to Gadsden, on the Coosa River; from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout Valleys; and from Elyton to the Tennessee River at or near Beards Bluff, Alabama, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Alabama, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for on account of said roads, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said land become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

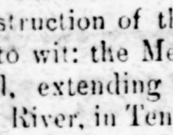
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a grant of lands shall be made to said State to aid in the construction of the following roads in said State, to wit: the Memphis and Charleston railroad, extending from Memphis on the Mississippi River, in Tennessee, to Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga rail road, in Alabama; the Girard and Mobile railroad, from Girard to Mobile, Alabama; the Northeast and Southwestern railroad, from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with said Mobile and Ohio railroad; the Coosa and Alabama rail road, from Selma to Gadsden; the Central railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee; and that alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby made to aid in the construction of the roads in said State mentioned in this act: Provided, That the lands hereby granted to said State for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the northeast the the southwestern portion of said State, lying northwest of Elyton, shall be assigned to such road as may be designated by the legislature of said State.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

FOR SALT RIVER!

Right, Through the Slow-sailing Vessel,



SAM LANTERN,

Millard Fillmore, Master,

Will leave the shores of North Carolina this morning, the 12th, for the headwaters of Salt River.

LIST OF OFFICERS

First Mate,	Andy Donelson.
Second Mate,	John M. Morehead.
Steward,	Gen. J. M. Leach.
Clerk,	T. Burr, Jr.
Engineer,	Gen. A. Dockery.
Cook,	John H. Haughton.
Barkeeper,	John W. Cameron.
Assistant do.,	L. B. Carmichael.
Spiritual Adviser,	Kenneth Rayner.
Pilot,	John A. Gilmer.
Physician,	C. N. B. Evans.
Barber,	Nathanial Boyden.
General Ticket Agent,	John D. Hyman.

For passage, or further particulars, apply to R. C. PURYEAR, of Yadkin.

A colony is to be established at the head of Salt River, where the most "intense American nationality" and a pure "American religion" will at once prevail. A large number of 'Plug Uglies' have already engaged passage, and there will be many on board of a new party, formed on the "ruins" of the K. N. party, called the Plug Outs. No "furriner" will be allowed to approach the shore of the river within gunshot of the Sam Lantern; and all "furriners" found at the head of the river will be at once shot or stabbed. The "Plug Uglies" and a select crowd from Louisville, Ky., headed by Prentice, will take pleasure in performing this duty. It has been determined that "Americans *shall* rule America"———at the head of Salt River.

Raleigh Standard.

Kentucky.—What becomes of the declaration of the K. N. State Committee of Kentucky, that a list of voters had been made, and that Kentucky was *certain* for Fillmore by ten thousand majority. That State has gone just ten thousand the other way. Was the Committee deceived?—or did they intend to deceive?—or did ten thousand Know Nothings break their oaths? In New York, too, it was stated, on high K. N. authority, that Mr. Fillmore's vote would be 170,000—the noses were all counted, and the vote could not be less. Yet Mr. Fillmore's vote in that State will not reach 120,000. Oh, "Sam!" —*Standard.*

Death from the Bite of a Spider.—A young man named William Haughton, employed in Wright's dry good store, was taken to Dr. Freeman's office yesterday in a great state of suffering, caused by a spider's bite near the abdomen, received a few hours before. The case was treated by Dr. Freeman; two or three other physicians were called in during the afternoon; but as the patient was very low, and they belong to a different school from Dr. Freeman, they did not act in the matter. The sufferings of Mr. H. continued to increase until late in the afternoon, when he died apparently from the effects of the bite. The case has already excited considerable attention in the medical profession, and our long practitioners state that it is the only affair of this kind which has ever come within their knowledge.—*Cincinnati Gazette, October* 31.

A Sharp Boy.—A few weeks ago a Black Republican meeting was held in Clermont, Ohio, which was attended by a small boy who had four young puppy dogs which he offered for sale. Finally one of the crowd, approaching the boy, asked:

"Are these Fremont pups, my son?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then," said the nigger shrieker, "I'll take these two."

About a week afterward the Democrats held a meeting at the same place, and among the crowd was to be seen the same chap and his two remaining pups. He tried for hours to obtain a purchaser, and finally was approached by a Democrat and asked:

"My little lad, what kind of pups are these you have?"

"They're Buchanan pups, sir!"

The Black Republican, who had purchased the first two, happened to be in hearing, and broke out at the boy—

"See here, you young rascal, didn't you tell me that those pups that I bought of you last week were *Fremont* pups?"

"Y-e-s, sir," said the young dog merchant; "but these aint—*they've got their eyes open!*"

If you have a lawyer for a next door neighbor, you had better not throw your weeds over into his garden.

Methodist Protestant Annual Conference.

This ecclesiastical body met at Mt. Moriah, in this county, on Wednesday the 5th inst.—Through the kindness of the Conference, we are permitted to give an advance sketch of their proceedings.

The President, John F. Speight, opened the Conference with quite an interesting sermon. The representation is very good, both ministerial and laity. Besides about thirty lay delegates, we find the following ministers present:

John F. Speight, T. H. Pegram, A. C. Harris, A. W. Lineberry, Alex Robbins, Danl. Thompson, J. A. Neese, Alson Gray, H. T. Weatherly, T. C. Hays, G. A. T. Whitaker, J. G. Stockard, John Gordon, J. W. Heath, J. W. Taylor, J. Guyer, R. H. Jones, R. R. Prather, Wm. H. Wills, R. R. Michaux, C. F. Harris, John L. Michaux, J. Henshaw, Nathan Robbins, Q. Holton, James Deans, Joseph Causey, J. M. Kennett.

Rev. C. F. Harris was elected President for the ensuing year, and Rev. W. H. Wills, was elected Secretary. Revs. John Perdew and W. C. Cannon, of the M. E. Church, were introduced and invited to take seats in the Conference.

One of the principal topics of discussion, was a proposition to establish a Female Seminary of high grade at High Point. The Conference finally adopted the resolution to establish said school, but located it at Jamestown, in this county. The following board of Trustees were elected: Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jonathan W. Field, J. F. Speight, L. W. Bachelor, Calvin Johnson, C. H. Wiley, Alex. Robbins, C. F. Harris and J. C. Rankin. In the debates, much interest in the cause of religion and education was manifested.

On the Sabbath sermons were preached at various places in the vicinity. On Tuesday morning the statistics were read, as follows:

34 Itinerants; 32 Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.

Number of Members 6229.

Nett increase this year, 433.

Number of Churches 58, Value $30,000.

Sabbath Schools 13, Teachers 57, Scholars 419.

The Preachers were disposed of as follows:

Appointments for ensuing year.

Circuits.	Ministers.
Buncombe—Wm. McCoin,	Supt.
Cleaveland—J. W. Naylor,	do.
Mocksville—J. W. Heath,	do.
Monroe—James Deans,	do.
Yadkin—Alson Gray,	do.
Davidson—J. Guyer,	do.
Guilford—J. M. Kennett,	do.
Randolph—A. W. Linebury,	do.
Haw River—To be supplied,	
Orange—	do.
Granville—R. R. Michaux,	do.
Roanoke—R. H. Jones,	do.
Halifax—Wm. H. Wills,	do.
Albermarle & Tabernacle, } R. H. Pegram,	do.

Wilmington and Fayetteville, unsupplied.

Without appointments:—R. R. Prather, John F. Speight, J. Causey, John Gordon, John L. Michaux, T. C. Hays, G. A. F. Whitaker.

Other in the hands of the President.

The next session will be held at Jamestown on thursday before the second Sabbath in November, 1857.

The Conference adjourned on Tuesday evening.—*Greensboro Times.*

N. C. Baptist State Convention.

This body convened in the Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday last, and the delegates were called to order and welcomed by the President of the last convention, Elder James McDaniel, Elder Solomon acted as Secretary.

The time was occupied in preliminary arrangements and the Convention adjourned to meet in State Capitol at half past 9 on Thursday morning.

At night the introductory sermon was preached by Elder J. B. Solomon.

On Thursday the Convention met in the Capitol. Elder J. McDaniel was elected President and Elder J. B. Solomon, Secretary. The annual report of the Board of Managers was read, and the usual committees appointed.

Elders Repiton and Tobey brought to the attention of the Convention the subject of a Theological Seminary for the Baptist of the South and Southwest. A Convention in reference to this matter is to be held in Louisville, Ky., in May next, in connection with the meeting of the Southern Baptist Biennial Convention. The delegates to this Convention were appointed and instructed to represent the N. C. Convention in each of these meetings. These are Elders Bradford, Thorn, Mitchell, Pritchard, Hooper, McDaniel, Skinner, Cansler, Jordan, Tobey, James, Dodson, Wingate, T. H. Pritchard, Solomon, Wheeler and Repiton.

Among the visitors from other States we may mention Elder T C Teasdale, D. D., of Washington City, Elder E. Kingsford, D. D. of Alexander; and Elder A. M. Poindexter, of Richmond, Va.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Extensive Fire.

New York, November 8.

A fire occurred in Syracuse this morning, which burnt over twelve acres and destroyed one hundred buildings, leaving many families houseless. Loss estimated at a million dollars.

Driven Out.—Seven colored men were driven out of Alton, Illinois, last week by authority of the Black Law, which prohibits colored men from settling in that State.

Disgorging a Lizzard.—The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* says:

"Last week, John Mitchell, of the town of Chemung, was taken with a fit of vomiting, and finally disgorged from his stomach a lizzard near nine inches long. He had drank several potations of whiskey, together with three quarts of milk that day, and it is supposed that the lizzard got drunk on milk punch; hence his setting so high as to come out of his lodgments. The lizzard is supposed to have been swallowed some four years since, as about that time Mr. Mitchell inhaled something while watching at a 'dear clinck' which caused a slight debility of the stomach ever since."

What is the chief end of Americans? to get money and elect Presidents.

Later from California and Central America.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port, with later news from California and San Juan—her dates being from San Francisco to the 20th October, and from San Juan to 5th November.

The news from Nicaragua is unimportant. The former accounts from that country are confirmed. General Walker's position is considered more favorable. There are prospects that peace will shortly be proclaimed.

Fermin Ferrer has been appointed Minister to the United States from Nicaragua.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, is returning home.

The Arizona Copper Mines are being worked briskly, and considerable rich ore is being taken from them.

The accounts from Oregon state that the Indian troubles in that Territory have been renewed, and that they are more serious and extensive than before.

At San Francisco trade was generally active, and large quantities of goods were being shipped to the interior. The prospects of wet weather will insure a prosperous season.

A number of Indians in Menderne County stole a quantity of cattle, and were pursued and fifty of them killed.

The jury in the case of Collector Hammond, charged with embezzling funds of the United States, has been discharged.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 20, 1856.

Removal.

After this issue of our paper, we may be found in the second story of D. J. Roberts' new brick building, first door south of Smith & McDowell's old stand on main street.—Entrance on south side.

October 30, 1856.

☞"M***" next week.

The Presidential Election.

The general result, as is indicated by the returns received, is as follows:

Buchanan.		*Fremont.*	
Pennsylvania,	27	New York,	35
New Jersey,	7	Maine,	8
Delaware,	3	New Hampshire,	5
Virginia,	15	Vermont,	5
Georgia,	10	Massachusetts,	13
Kentucky,	12	Rhode Island,	4
Tennessee,	12	Connecticut,	6
Mississippi,	7	Ohio,	23
Indiana,	13	Michigan,	6
Arkansas,	4	Wisconsin,	5
South Carolina,	8		—
Alabama,	9	Total,	110
North Carolina,	10		
Missouri,	9		
Texas,	4		
Louisiana,	6		
Illinois,	11		
Iowa,	4		
Florida,	3	*Fillmore.*	
	—	Maryland,	8
Total,	174		

California is the only State to be heard from, and all concede her to Buchanan, which gives him one hundred and seventy eight electoral votes.

The Presidential Electors will be called by the Governors of States to meet in each State capitol, on the first Wednesday of December, and cast their vote, and choose a messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the 2d Wednesday of February the returns will be counted by Congress and declared.

The Legislature

Met last Monday. We have made arrangements by which we hope to be able to furnish our readers with a weekly condensed statement of the proceedings, as well as a palatable dish of the current gossip about the Capitol, and the sayings and doings of the great men who may congregate at Raleigh during the winter.

Those who desire to keep posted up with the progress of affairs, local, State, and National, would do well to order the News at once. We have opened new subscription books, and have room for a few more names. For terms, see first page.

In Luck.

Our old and valued friend, Rev. Jacob Weaver, sent us a sack of most excellent Apples, a few days since. He will please accept our thanks, and the thanks of all the little appendages to the News establishment.

James T. Weaver, Esq., also sent us a whole lot of good things—Apples, Potatoes, &c. May he live a thousand years, and his posterity rise up after him and call him blessed.

☞During the past week we have transcribed our subscription books, and it is not unlikely that errors may have been made.—If any mistake should occur in the transmission of our paper, we will thank our customers to notify us of it immediately, that it may be corrected.

☞Col. John H. Wheeler, of this State, American Minister to Nicaragua, is coming home, in consequence of ill health.

☞Rev. E. C. Thornton, Presiding Elder of the Parkersburg (Va.) District, of the M. E. Church, South, was killed on the cars, near Cleveland, a few days since.

Niggers and Patriotism.

Mr. Clingman's Charlotte letter seems to have thrown the whole batch of Southern Know Nothing Union "shriekers" into spasms. The K. N. Editors of this State seem to think he had special allusion to them as the individuals who would have been promptly taken care of by vigilance committees, had the crisis but a short time since so much feared, come upon us. As Mr. Buchanan is elected, and there will be no occasion for vigilance committees to watch over the interests of Southern communities, at least for the next four years, we advise these nervous gentlemen to dismiss their fears, and no longer suffer themselves to be disturbed by such ugly visions.

The main argument relied upon by these gentlemen to weaken the force of Mr. Clingman's position, and if possible injure him in the estimation of the Southern people, is the oft repeated story that he is not a slave holder. Wonderful logic! Worthy of its illustrious authors!! Tried by this rule, ninety nine hundredths of the soldiers of the Revolution were not patriots. And by the same process of reasoning, we must conclude that a large majority of those who fought the battles of the country in the late war with Mexico were not patriots. Take the gallant company that went from this county, for example, and how many of them were slave holders? Not one in twenty. Were not these men patriots? Their country has honored them as such, and they richly deserved it.

Mr. Clingman, although a Southern man by birth, education, interest, feeling, and every tie which can bind a man to his section, and thoroughly identified with the South by past efforts in her behalf, and by all his hopes for the future, is not a slave holder, and cannot, therefore, according to these *new lights*, be an honest man and a patriot!!—Such flummery comes very appropriately from the K. N. press.

How long will Know Nothing editors continue to insult the good sense of the community with such twaddle—the natural offspring of an effete aristocracy, as disgusting to the intelligent slave holder as to everybody else?

Hogs.

For several days past our streets have been thronged with fat hogs, on their "winding way" to market. How many have passed through, we do not know. We have heard of no sales in this section, other than enough to settle bills as they pass along. The Spartanburg (S. C.) Express says a lot of forty reached that place last week, the first of the season, and were sold at five and three quarter cents, gross.

The County Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society was held last Friday and Saturday. We were too unwell to attend the exhibition, and are not, therefore, prepared to say what sort of a showing was made on the occasion.

The Vote by Cities.

The vote of the principal cities of the Union, at the late election, stood as follows:

	Buch'n.	Fill.	Fremont.	Total.
Phila.,	38,222	12 218	7.893	70.198
N. Y.,	40 780	20.538	18.050	79.376
Balt.,	9,871	16.900	214	26 986
Boston,	5.458	4 339	7,637	17.434
Brook.,	13,249	8,139	7,561	28,929

Maryland.

It is worthy of note, says the South Carolinian, that in the only southern State which has voted against Buchanan, have there been any votes given for Fremont. Two hundred and fourteen votes were given in Baltimore for him.

Sold.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the Clarendon Iron Works, in that town, were sold on the 12th instant, at public sale, for the sum of $28,000. Messrs. O. G. Parsley and Z. Latimer, were the Purchasers.

Important.

Private letters have been received at New York, from Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, conveying important information, and stating that he has negotiated a treaty with England, covering all questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

Better Not.

It is rumored that Fremont will be sent to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of New York, in place of Hon. Hamilton Fish, whose term of office expires March 4th next.

Death of Hon. John M. Clayton.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, died on Sunday evening last. He was long distinguished in the councils of the country, having represented Delaware for a number of years in Congress, both as Representative and as Senator. He was Secretary of State under President Taylor, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the old Whig party for a long period past. Mr. Clayton was distinguished alike for his abilities as a statesman, and his worth as a man.

☞The "Know Nothing Society" have carried all the States in the Union but thirty.

☞The indignation of the people at the deception that has been practised upon them, principally as to Fillmore's strength, is beyond all description. At every corner of the street, says the Knoxville Standard, we hear the remark—"Had I known before the election, what I now know, I would have voted for Buchanan."

The indignation of the people is just, and it is not difficult to fix the responsibility. It rests, without the possibility of escape, upon those who assumed to be the leaders and guides of the party, but who clearly betrayed or prostituted their trust. The masses of the people are honest and incorruptible, but in times of high party excitement easily deceived and led astray. We acquit them always, and charge home the responsibility upon their leaders, where it belongs. And in this case it is a fearful responsibility. The most desperate efforts were made from the beginning to keep the truth from the people, and where that could not be done to so mingle it with falsehood that the confiding and unsuspecting could never detect it. Take, for instance, the question of Fillmore's strength, so much discussed during the canvass. How shamefully have the people been deceived!—From the opening of the contest to its close, there was not the least possibility of his success; as we have frequently said, and as all now believe, Fillmore was not in the race.—And yet how solemnly, how repeatedly, were the people assured, in the early part of the canvass, that the race was only "between Fillmore and Fremont," and when after the State elections that game was up, with what ridiculous assurance, did they raise the cry, "No chance for Fremont. The race is now between Fillmore and Buchanan." It would be but a poor compliment to the leaders of the opposite party—to those in whom their party followers confided—to say that they knew no better. They must have known—they did know from the beginning, that whatever might be his individual merits, Mr. Fillmore had not the least possible chance of an election.

We might pursue this subject further, and show the deception practiced upon the people in a thousand other instances—the comparative strength of parties in the various States—their positions and relations to each other—in particular the fusions in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the result of the elections in those States, &c., in all which matters the grossest deception was practised upon an honest and confiding people. But what boots it? The people already know by whom and how they were deceived, and will fix the responsibility where it belongs.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin. We copy the following just and complimentary reference to the Hon. J. C. Dobbin from the North American—

The Secretary of the Navy.—It is announced that Mr. Dobbin, who has been absent from Washington for the purpose of recruiting a shattered state of health, will resume his duties at the close of the present month, much improved in condition. During his whole term of office, the Secretary of the Navy has bestowed earnest attention in elevating the character and efficiency of that branch of the public service, and he will retire from office, carrying with him the respect and good opinion of those who differ very widely from him on political subjects."

Taking Time. Some of the Free Dirt organs persist in nominating Fremont for 1860!

☞There were eighty eight persons badly wounded in the late election riots at Baltimore, of whom five have died.

Half a Million of Dollars.

A more stupendous corruption and bribery fund (says the Pennsylvanian) was never raised than the one which the free negro Fremonters have expended in attempting to corrupt the yeomanry of Pennsylvania. It is said the October election cost them *half a million of dollars!* All just as good as thrown away. How much the Presidential election cost no correct estimate can be made. It is quite safe to say that, like the Indian's gun, "it cost more than it come to."

FREMONT.

Cursed with six "lives," born in three places,
A path-finder, hero and bundle of graces,
A terror to cattle, a marvel to men,
A Protestant now, a Catholic then,
One staggers at finding out whether or no
He fell from above, or rose from below;
But one thing is hopeful—where Bibles are guns
He'll run if he wins and win if he runs.

New York News.

A good idea.—The following 'notice" is posted conspicuously in a publication office down east: "Shut the door—and as soon as you have done talking on business serve your mouth the same way."

An old lady in Iowa while recently in the wood was bitten on the end of the nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died. Coroner's verdict, poisoned by snuff.

Corpulent persons desirous to lessen their circumference should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector.

A London paper gives a very gratifying account of the progress christianity has made in New Zealand. A chief of that cannibal country was questioned by one of the missionaries as to how far the study of the scriptures had broken him of his unnatural passion for human flesh. The chief answered proudly, "You missionary men have done me much good. I never eat my enemies on Sundays now." On week days, however, he dined on cold boiled missionary, on baked young woman, or civilian cutlet, as usual. This is not more absurd than the men of the world who cheat on every day of the week, and go to church on Sunday.

To the Democratic Party of The United States.

National Democratic Committee Rooms,
November 5, 1856.

The trust of conducting the national canvass confined to the Democratic National Resident Committee has been discharged with the fidelity which the honor and the exigency of that trust alike demanded, and the committee has to unite its congratulations with your own in announcing the success of the Democratic ticket by a decided and gratifying majority.

The struggle is over, and the Union is safe. Ours is, indeed, a new and signal triumph. Heretofore our victories have been achieved over those who, like ourselves, were friends of the Union. This has been a conquest over its enemies. Heretofore our antagonists have contended with fraternal eagerness for the honor of promoting the progress or of insuring the duration of there public. Those whom we have just vanquished sought, under a treacherous adherence to the forms of the constitution, to rob it of all of its essence and vitality. The principles of the Democratic party having become the established policy of the federal government, it became necessary for its enemies to organize some new and desperate combination to overthrow it. An unnatural alliance between fanaticism and venality has engendered a monster which the Democratic party has with great peril sought out and destroyed.

That monster was sectionalism.

The circumstances under which the evil originated were peculiar. The land has been clouded by a miasma of error. The belief that one part of the Union had been invaded by the institutions of another, and that the federal government had lent its power to promote this injustice, had spread its epidemical rapidity. It had been infected into the circulation of popular thought with all the force of an unscrupulous press, and was spread broadcast over the land by the whole power of representative influence. It seemed at one time almost in vain to pursue with the antidote of truth and reason this venomous error as it sped through the channels of public opinion.

Our enemies had chosen their ground with skill; they had recruited their ranks with all the influence which could combine an army.—They proclaimed the ultimate abolition of slavery as the incentive to the fanatic—the division of the spoils as the reward of the mercenary. The pretended invasion of a sacred right constituted their appeal to those with patriotic impulses, whilst a feigned regard for the Union was to secure the support or neutrality of all whose material interests were involved in its duration. These devices had organized a formidable array. Masses of honest and earnest men were deluded by the teachers whom they had trusted into the belief that their government had betrayed and their fellow citizens had oppressed them.—Divines, girded with the sword and clothed with the authority of the Gospel, preached bloody resistance to the laws as the most acceptable service to God. Woman quitted her peaceful station to animate with her apprehensions those to whom her wishes are ever a command; and the youth, indoctrinated by wily managers, responded with enthusiasm to false appeals addressed to their innate and generous hatred of oppression.—Politicians speculated philosophically upon the capacity of the Constitution, caring only to know whether its native strength of structure would bear the agitation necessary to secure the success of their nefarious schemes, and still leave enough of stability to insure their enjoyment.

It was the purpose of these conspirators to secure possession of the government if it perished—as it must have perished—in their grasp. It was their purpose to inaugurate the North as the dominant section. The rule of eligibility was to be obedience to the sway and conformity to the opinions of the dominant section. The subjugation of Ireland by force, division, and bribery was to be reproduced upon the continent, and the Southern States were to be reduced to a mere provincial appendage of the federal government.—Such was the plan, and disunion must have followed its accomplishment. Southern men would have only differed as to the hour and mode of separation. The cement which binds the fabric of the Union would have lost its cohesion in the fires of the conflict, and the majestic fabric would have crumbled and fallen in ruins, never again to be reconstructed.

Never was the republic in such paril.—Never were the friends of the Union, from any sufficient existing grievance, less prepared to have apprehended a conspiracy so atrocious. But those to whom you had committed the safety of the republic were feithful to their trust. The Democratic party was, by common consent, acknowledged to be the sole party of the Union and was charged with its defence. Sound and truthful documents adequate to the emergency were prepared, and circulated to an extent scarcely inferior to that of the errors which they were intended to counteract. Able and eloquent orators were impressed into the service of the Union. They responded with an alacrity worthy of that with which their ancestry had repaired to the battle field in the same holy cause. Never was there more harmony in the Democratic cause. Never did the patriots of every party earn more true glory than when they enrolled themselves in the recent canvass under the banner of Democracy, and marched to fight for the salvation of the Union.

Fellow citizens, the contest is, for the present, over. The Democratic party is again in control of the government. It will have ample opportunity to convince those who have been misled, that its only object is the establishment of equal rights, not the propagation of a sectional policy. It will show the world that it desires only to promote the political and commercial progress of this great republic to advance the cause of human civilization and liberty, not to acquire the property of other nations by force or fraud. It will demonstrate that Democratic principles are alone adequate to the effectual administration of the government, and that they are, as they have been, fully competent to insure the success of the Republican empire which our fathers have founded and committed to our care.

In closing the performance of the arduous and responsible duties confided to our hands by the confidence of the Democratic party, we have to return our thanks to Providence for having permitted us in any sense, howsoever humble, to have been instrumental in preserving our beloved country from a conspiracy so dangerous to its peace and tranquility, and in having contributed to a result so conclusive of the established ascendancy of Democratic principles, and so auspicious to the permanency of the Union.

CHAS. J. FAULKNER, Ch'n.

* * *

A KENTUCKY JUDGE. They must have Judges in Kentucky who "say what they think," and that, too, without regard to fine style, or good English. Judge Mittal, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury of Boone county, let himself off in relation to the practice of carrying concealed weapons in the following manner:

"Now, I think I am safe in saying that one man in twenty has a six shooter in his breeches pocket, or a bowie knife in his breast, and if you ain't careful you will come in contact with some of these young gentry, these travelling arsenals, as I call them. They make it a point to learn enough law to throw you in the wrong; you will then see them brace themselves against a wall, and when they think themselves safe in the eyes of the law they *blaze away*. I want you to *yit right after these fellows!*"

* * *

A GREAT INVENTION.—*Making a Coat without a Seam.*—The New York Sun says:

A remarkable invention has recently been patented for making coats of felt, without seams, which is thus described:

"The wool, as it passes through the carding machine, is woven upon cylinders of peculiar shape, the layers of wool crossing each other at different angles, the fibres being stretched to their utmost, making a close, well-woven batt, which can be formed into coat bodies; others into sleeves, pantaloons, mittens, shoes, leggings and the like. Over these cylinders are drawn closely fitting bags, or coverings of cloth; the whole is then immersed in water, whence they are taken and dropped into metalic tubes heated by steam. A slight vibratory motion is then given to them, which felts the wool in a few minutes, leaving, when coats are to be made, the ends of the sleeves and the arm holes of the coat soft; they are then joined and firmly felted together, presenting a coat perfect in shape and even in texture. These are then fulled until they become firm and solid. Most of these garments are dyed in the wool before carding, those that are not are at this stage ready for the dyer. Next they are dried on copper forms in the shape of men, heated by steam. While upon these forms they go through a finishing process, which gives them the appearance of the goods known as Beaver Cloth. They are now ready for lining and trimming, which is done according to the taste or design furnished. Coats of all kinds designed mainly for business or overcoats are made at this establishment, from a plain sack or pea jacket to an ornamental surtouts ready for trimming.

The facility with which the garments may be fabricated by this method is said to be such that a coat of any color may be made and ready for wear within twelve hours from the time when the wool of which it is made was growing upon the back of the sheep.

* * *

DEATH OF THE "WANDERING JEW."—We learned yesterday, the death, at the Roper Hospital, of the "Wandering Jew," a character whose singular appearance and habits has been the subject of much curiosity and comment. He has been known about Charleston for the last six or seven years, but the period of his advent is not recorded. He seemed to be very poor, he never worked, and never begged, but yet in some way or the other, he managed to subsist. The most singular fact connected with him was that he never took the shelter of a roof—his sleeping place was a hole in the ground, on what is known as Payne's farm, and he was not only contented with it but would accept of no more comfortable accommodations when they were tendered to him. It is said that some gentleman, probably the proprietor, proposed to erect a cabin for him at the place which he seemed to fancy, but he would not accept it, and threatened to burn it if it should be done. He might have been seen at any time within the last six or seven years, about the streets, with all his earthly goods upon his back, and strolling about with a look of more placid satisfaction than is usually upon the countenances of men whose position in life would seem to be better. He was a foreigner, some say a Prussian, but we have never been able to learn certainly, nor have we ever been able to learn his name.

Charleston Standard, Nov. 1.

* * *

A GRAVE CONSIDERATION.—A correspondent of an exchange paper puts the following:

Whether strychnine, what the police gives to dogs, won't pizen the human specie, after the sassengers has been fride. Please put in your paper how this is, for if fride stricknine is pizen, then I go agin sassengers in total.

Yours, till pizened.

The question is a natural one, and worthy of grave consideration.

* * *

DOING IT TOO EASY.—Winchell the humorist, tells a story of a dog, who undertook to jump across a well in two jumps. There are a great many people just like that dog—folks who think they can jump across a well in two jumps. They that undertake it usually "bring up" down in the water.

* * *

A cotemporary writer remarks that marriage directs a man to vegetable markets, botanical physicians, milliner's shops, paragoric, summer complaints and night bells.

* * *

The first congressional district in Indiana has given Buchanan 12,000 majority over Fremont. Gain 7,000 since October.

* * *

SLAVERY.—The Ohio Baptist Convention, at Columbus, on the 24th inst., passed a series of resolutions denouncing slavery and pledging themselves to labor against its extension.

* * *

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There has been elected, so far, in seventeen States, 63 democrats and 87 opposition to the next Congress. This is a gain of about 60 democratic members.

* * *

The Boston Bee contains the following polite hint—

"Deacon W—— is requested not to commence snoring in church to morrow morning until after the commencement of the sermon, as several of the congregation are anxious to hear the text."

New Orleans.

A correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, writing from New Orleans, under date Nov. 5, says:—

Mr. Editor:—Truly we have fallen upon evil times; and the though newspaper accounts will represent that the election of yesterday passed off quietly, it was unfortunately the stillness of fear, not of order. At the election for Mayor in June last, most of the precincts were held by armed men, and Democratic voters were few and far between. Naturalized citizens approached the polls at the peril of their lives; and the massacre of sundry foreigners crowned the Know Nothing triumph. I speak facts when I state organized bands of men paraded the streets regardless of law, and it is the *opinion* of the most candid persons that the leaders of the American party countenanced and supported them, and that they continued to do so. True expression of opinion has been interdicted in our most frequented thoroughfares, and a shout for Buchanan inside the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel or the Post Office would be resisted with a severe beating, if not with death to the unfortunate Democrat. Such was the state of affairs before the election.

To prevent a recurrence of the scenes of June, the sheriff, although not exceeding his powers, appointed a large body of our most respectable citizens, irrespective of party, as his deputies, to preserve the peace yesterday. This act the Mayor considered an interference with his duties, and the sheriff, Mr. Bell, trusting to the pledge of Mr. Waterman, cancelled the appointment, and left the conservation of the public peace in the hands of the municipal authority. You will therefore perceive that the conduct of the election depended on the city police.

This city, which should give a Democratic majority, and which, all parties agree, contains a large number, if not a majority, of Democratic voters who are legally *registered*, has given a Fillmore majority, eight hundred in excess of the Democratic vote! Very nearly 19,000 names were registered, and it is a fair presumption, that the issue at stake yesterday would have drawn out a large vote. The result shows 2,600 for Buchanan; over 6,000 for Fillmore!

At an early hour a company of men, disguised as Indians, armed, and with bowie knives drawn, rushed through the city on horseback, avowedly with the design of detering the foreign vote, and I have yet to learn of a single one of them having been arrested. *But* a respectable citizen who drew a pistol in self defence at a path, one prominent in the Democratic party, is arrested and imprisoned, and another, who had sat on the bench as Chief Justice of the State, is hustled away and threatened with violence for attempting to preserve the peace. The tables containing the Democratic tickets were overthrown, and the keepers driven away. Yet it was a quiet election. The retail business of the city was brought to a stand. No Sunday in New Orleans ever witnessed so complete a closing of the small stores, occupied by foreigners, as yesterday, and a midsummer midnight has never shown a deadlier stillness than the streets last night, especially in the second and third districts. One unfortunate man hurrahs for Buchanan; an assassin springs from a cab, stabs him to the heart, and escapes unknown. Two other men—foreigners—are found dead; and prominent Democrats go armed night and day to protect their lives.

It is with sorrow, Mr. Editor, I pen this communication, but the country should know the state of affairs here, and its authors and abettors. Opinions I have avoided, and the candid portion of the community will substantiate the above.

* * *

A speculator who buys largely of the producers, remarked to us, that the first thing he loked for, when he went into a man's house to purchase, was a newspaper. If he saw none, he was sure of a good bargain.

* * *

Circumroundaboutativeness is the correct name of the new fashioned hoop dresses.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by W. R. Murray, Esq., Mr. Robert W. Brank to Miss M. E. Smith, daughter of Col. Moses Smith, of this county.

On Saturday last, by Rev. W. N. Morrison, Mr. J. P. Alexander to Miss Harriet N. Hughey, all of Buncombe.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company* convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15 1856.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing Legislative session, to amend the charter of the "Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company;" to change the mode of payment of the State's subscription and otherwise.

November 13, 1856.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income o said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex Officio of the Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed Pop	Sp'g. Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Ded't for Deaf & Dumb.	Balance.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	P. L. Ray,	$994 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	W. Keen, $225 00	1,215 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	B. J. Whitsett,	
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	W. Covington, 75 00	1,330 92
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48		
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	D. Latham, 75 00	887 88
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	David Watson, 75 00	
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 38	830 28	1,660 56	M. Fisher,	
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	L. Fisher, 225 00	
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64	C. Fisher,	815 88
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	T. Berry, 75 00	545 88
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 04	Sarah Bushell, 75 00	669 96
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
C'mberla'd,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	L. Crow, 150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	J. Holden,	
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	P. Shelton, 150 00	1,502 40
Edgeco'be,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	M. Perry,	
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt, 75 00	1,200 74
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey, 150 00	717 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robt. Wyles,	
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Green,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	Wm. Berry, 150 00	2,067 60
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Emily Hyatt,	
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt, 75 00	1,485 84
Harnett,						
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Jane O'Neal, 75 00	714 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus, 75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenb'g	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgom'y	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield, 150 00	876 26
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,	
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,	
N. Hanov'r	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	C. B. Morris, 225 00	1,493 32
Northam'n	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,	
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquota'k,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	P. Pendleton, 75 00	849 96
Perquimo's	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	1,578 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven, 75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockin'm,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96		
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow, 75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	C. Saunders,	
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	N. Dupree, 150 00	2,384 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson, 75 00	1,168 92
Washin't'n,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,						
Yadkin,						
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 00		

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

WHISKERANDO.

LA SALLE'S ORIGINAL.

One Dollar a Box, or $9 per Dozen.

TRY IT! TRY IT!!

PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR, Has recently returned from Europe, and while there, obtained from the celebrated French chemist, La Salle, at an enormous outlay, the receipt and exclusive right of the United States and Canadas, to manufacture and sell this celebrated preparation called, "Whiskerando," which has never been known to fail to cause Whiskers and Moustaches to grow luxuriantly and heavy, even on beardless faces, in two months after first application. To those persons whose beards are light and wiry it recommends itself. A few applications will render it soft thick and pliable. Frenchmen are noted for their beautiful Whiskers and Moustaches, which many of them attribute to the excellence of La Salle's Whiskerando. Price $1 per box; sent to any part of the United States or Canadas per mail, upon the receipt of $1.

ADDRESS PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR.
November 13, 1856. New York City.

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of the town of Asheville.

November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made to the North Carolina Legislature, next session for relief from an "Act concerning obstructions in Ivy River."

November 13, 1856.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's.) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.
McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer

Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w3w.

Notice.

As I will be necessarily absent from home most of the time between this date and my leaving for Raleigh, those of my constituents who have business for me to transact for them at Raleigh, will oblige me by leaving their papers in the hands of W. W. McDowell, at Asheville.

MARCUS ERWIN.

October 15, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

New Semi-Weekly

STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fanc articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18 1856 tf

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS;

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of

BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, 100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL

SALT,

Fresh from the ship. Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

A Live Snake in a Live Man.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, says the Francisco Golden Eagle, arrived in this city from Bird's for the purpose of procuring surgical advice in relation to the possibility of removing from the stomach a large snake, which has inhabited that locality for the past fifteen years. Exactly at what time the reptile was taken into the stomach the sufferer is not aware. He felt its presence in the vicinity of the kidneys many years ago, but the pains experienced, although sometimes acute and troublesome, occasioned no alarm until about two years since, when one day, feeling quite unwell, he placed his hand upon his bowels, and distinctly felt the snake crawling within him. Since then it has grown enormously, and has attained a length of at least fifteen inches, and a size round the middle of five or six inches. Its proportion can be pretty well ascertained, as its entire shape is fearfully obvious to the touch. It is quite active, and possesses an insatiable appetite, judging from the amount of food and water consumed by the sufferer, who is continually parched with thirst, and not unfrequently requires from three to four gallons of fluid daily. Through the recommendation of an Indian, he has lately found considerable relief from the incessant thirst by drinking water liberally diffused with vinegar. He has made several attempts to dislodge the "varmint" by starvation and the free use of stimulants. On one occasion, he abstained from both food and water for three days, in the hope of bringing the occupant to some sort of terms. The first day the snake, became uneasy; the second boisterous; and the third, furious, but still the man held out. At the end of the third day, however, his snakeship commenced an attack upon the wall of his prison, with what appeared to be a tolerable full set of teeth, and the result was an immediate supply of food more agreeable to both parties. (!!!) As may be supposed, the man is reduced to a perfect skeleton, under the extreme torture of mind and body preying upon him night and day, but he does not despair of finding a surgeon in the city sufficiently skilfull to make an incision in the abdomen and remove the reptile. We have heard of similar cases; but this is the first that ever came under our own observation—and we hope it may be the last, for we have felt "all overish" ever since!

* * *

Horrible Affair—A Gentleman Scalded to Death by His Own Servants.—It was mentioned a few days ago that Lewis B. Norwood, Esq., an influential and widely known merchant of Granville County, North Carolina, had come to his death on the night of Tuesday, the 21st inst. in a sudden and mysterious manner. The Petersburg *Express* has the following additional particulars:

About his usual hour of retiring, (nine o'clock,) his overseer left him in his chamber. He was then in his usual health and condition, both of mind and body. Some two hours after his negroes reported to the neighbors that he had fallen in the fire and been burnt to death, the neighbors immediately assembled, and found him a corpse. Burns upon different parts of his person were discovered, but his hair was not singed even, and his clothing was without a scorch. Under these circumstances it was supposed that the burns must have been scalds from hot water. His two little daughters were asleep at the time in the chamber, but, of course, could tell nothing of the sudden and mysterious manner in which they had been deprived of their protector.

An examination being instituted, suspicion rested upon his negroes, and it is now ascertained that he was foully and shockingly murdered by two of the slaves. From such facts as we have been enabled to gather, it seems that a negro man belonging to him had for some time absented himself. Mr. Norwood suspected that two of his negroes were harboring the runaway, and to prevent a continuance of the practice, had for several nights previous to his murder locked up the two suspected in an outhouse on his premises. On the fatal night, however, he was stunned by a blow, and a large pot of boiling water, which had been prepared for the purpose, was poured through a funnel down his throat until life became extinct. He was then conveyed to his chamber, and the neighbors apprized of the death, as we have stated above. We understand that two of his negroes have been arrested and are now in jail.

* * *

An Impatient Juryman.

An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:

You are all fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now here is one on your State absolutely true. I got it from an eye witness:

The district court in one of your northern parishes was in session—'twas the day of the court; time after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked: 'Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home—I left Betsy a looking out.' 'Ah!' said one of the lawyers, 'and pray sir, what detains you at court?'

'Why, sir,' said the countryman, 'I'm fotched here as a *jury*, and they say if I go home they will have to *find* me, and they mought'n do that as I live a good piece.'

'What jury are you on?' asked a lawyer.

'What jury?'

'Yes, what jury. Grand or traverse jury?

'Grand or traverse jury? dad-fetched if I know.'

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you?'

'Well, squire,' said he, 'the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses it over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I don't know whether he *charged* anything or not.'

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called court.

* * *

When you see a loafer with a new pair of boots on you can bet your boots that an election is near at hand. That is a sign that never fails.

* * *

Blessed are the young girls who have no beaux to plague them. for they shall not be kept awake Sunday nights.

* * *

No man is wise at all times, nor knowing in all things.

* * *

A crown will not cure a headache, nor a golden slipper the gout.

A Very Polite Judge.

Governor Ford, of Illinois, tells a very rich anecdote of one of the early judges of that State, but the Governor does not put upon record the name of the sensitive and considerate magistrate.

At the court over which this judge presided, a man by the name of Green was convicted of murder, and the judge was obliged to pass sentence of death upon the culprit.—Calling on the prisoner to rise, the judge said to him—"Mr. Green, the jury say you are guilty of murder, and I want all your friends down on Indian Creek to know that it is not I who condemn you; it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, what time, sir, would you like to be hung; the law allows you time for preparation?'

The prisoner replied, 'May it please your honor, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul. My preparation is made, and you can fix the time to suit yourself; it is all the same to me, sir.'

'Mr. Green,' returned the judge, 'it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can't happen to a man but once in his life, unless the rope should break before his neck is broke, you had better take all the time you can get. Mr. Clerk, since it makes no difference to Mr. Green when he is hung, just look into the almanac, and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday.'

The clerk looked as he was directed, and reported that that day four weeks came on Thursday.

'Then,' said the judge, 'Mr. Green, if you please, you will be hung this day four weeks at twelve o'clock.'

The attorney general, James Turney, Esq., here interposed and said:

'May it please the court, on occasions of this sort, it is usual for courts to pronounce a formal sentence, to remind the prisoner of his perilous condition, to reprove him for his guilt, and to warn him against the judgment in the world to come.'

'Oh, Mr. Turney,' said the judge, 'Mr. Green understands the whole matter, he knows he has got to be hung. You understand it, Mr. Green, don't you?'

'Certainly,' said the prisoner.

'Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the court.'

Four weeks from that day Mr. Green was hung, but not so much to his own satisfaction as his appearance promised on the day of his conviction.

What makes a Bushel.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Corn, shelled, fifty six pounds.
Corn, on the cob, seventy-six pounds.
Oats, thirty-six pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Barley, forty six pounds.
Buckwheat, fifty two pounds.
Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.
Sweet potatoes, fifty pounds.
Onions, fifty seven pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Bran, twenty pounds.
Clover seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy seed, forty five pounds.
Flax seed, forty five pounds.
Hemp seed, forty five pounds.
Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Dried peaches, thirty three pounds.

* * *

The Truly Christian Always Conservative.—It is really cheering, refreshing, as cool water in the desert, amid the constant reports of political recreancy among christians and christian ministers, to read such a testimony as that below in reference to such a body of men. The great heart of the religious in our land beats with the same throb, and its impulses are noble. Sectarian lines are becoming obliterated, as that Convention showed; and a christian of any name loves to recognize the true spirit, wherever seen. Our people are to their very heart's core a pious nation, and their leaders cannot to any great extent be of a different spirit:

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing of the recent deliberations of this body in Philadelphia, says:

"For three weeks lacking one day this Convention sat, the largest body ever convened in our ecclesiastical council. And yet at this time, when there is abroad such a party spirit of faction; when questions of the most exciting nature have agitated the land; when brother has arisen against brother and father and son have been at variance; when there came to this Convention persons from the North and the South, from the East and the West there has been throughout all the discussions a spirit of kindness, of brotherly love, delightful to witness. What body but a church, a conservative church, 'progressively conservative and conservatively progressive,' could present such a spectacle—a spectacle pleasing to men, to angels and to God!—Thank God, in these times, for a conservative church!"

* * *

☞The following is from a paper published at Crawfordville, Indiana:

"The doctrine that has been so boldly advocated by the leaders of the Abolition party during the last year, 'that a negro is as good as a white man,' has become with a majority of the members of that party a fixed fact.—No longer than last week a man residing in the vicinity of Oberlin College, in the State of Ohio, gave his only daughter in marriage to a sooty African who had been educated at this Abolition Institute. This man, we understand, is a State elector on the Fremont ticket, and regards the negro as his equal. The young lady is described as being very beautiful, and but sixteen years of age, while her dusky lord is blacker than the darkest midnight."

Poor gal! She wanted to marry! No doubt of it.

* * *

It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned.—It is not what they profess but what they practice, that makes them righteous. These are plain and important truths, too little heeded by gluttons, spendthrifts, bookworms and hypocrites.

* * *

An exchange says down in New Orleans it requires three persons to start a firm; one to die with the yellow fever, one to get killed in a duel, and the third to wind up the business.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism. Neuralgia Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs Lemons &c went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a Little Lower, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's Pianos, may be found at all times at Factory prices at

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville. January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

sole proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The genuine McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

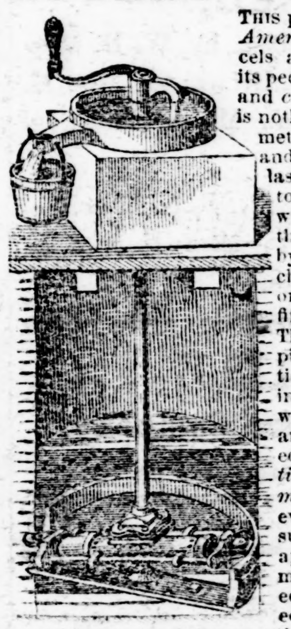
Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
C. N. Candler, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, William Williams.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam,
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.